

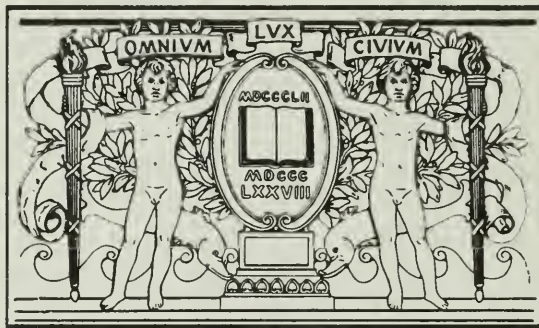
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 06545 804 2

CS

0



**BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY**





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



6457
95

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

HELEN I. D. MCGILICUDDY, M. D., *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Joan C. Kiely, Lynn
*Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg
Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

Mrs. Loretta Murphy, Malden
W. Arthur Garrity, Worcester
John A. Murray, Watertown

* Resigned; Dr. Everett A. Churchill was appointed in his place on November 1, 1939.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1939, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed twenty years as a part of the Department of Education. The work of the state for the foreign born, however, had been begun two years prior to the inclusion of the Division in the Department of Education, as the Commonwealth had maintained an independent office known as the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration from July 1, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The present Division assumed the functions and duties of the original bureau under the general departmental consolidation act, which became effective December 1, 1919.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN 1939

Early in the legislative session of 1939, His Excellency, Governor Leverett Saltonstall sent a special message to the General Court recommending legislation for the consolidation, transfer, and elimination of a number of state boards, including in this message a recommendation for consideration of elimination of the Division. The part of this message referring to the Division was sent to the Committee on Education of the General Court. Hearings were held by that committee on April 25, and on May 23, 1939. On June 15, 1939, the Committee on Education submitted House Bill 2410 concerning the Division. This bill was subsequently enacted into law and approved by the Governor on August 3, 1939. It became effective December 1, 1939. This new law, Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939, made important changes in the organization of the Division. The complete text of the act follows the report. In brief, the changes effected by it were:

1. Abolition of the office of paid director. The office of director had been made a paid position by an act of legislature passed June 21, 1935. Miss Mary Barr, who had been appointed director of the Division on November 24, 1934, for the usual five-year term, held the position of paid director from September 21, 1935, until her death on November 24, 1937. Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy served as paid director from January, 1938, until the close of her term November 30, 1939. According to the terms of Chapter 409, the office of paid director was abolished as of December 1, 1939.
2. Change of name of the Advisory Board of the Division to that of the Board of Immigration and Americanization.
3. The designation by the Governor of the Commonwealth of one member of the board to serve as chairman. Mrs. Eva Whiting White was so designated by His Excellency.
4. The provision for monthly meetings of the board instead of the quarterly meetings as provided by an amendment made in 1927 to the original act.
5. The permission granted, subject to the approval of the Department, and the Commission on Administration and Finance, to make reasonable charges for any service rendered or material furnished by the Division.

The Act of August 3, 1939, in no way affects the relationship of the Division to the Department of Education. Chapter 15 of the General Laws specifies that the Commissioner of Education shall be the executive head of the Department and that he shall organize in the Department different designated divisions. Section 4 of Chapter 15 is amended by Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939 as follows:

"Each division except the Division of Immigration and Americanization shall be in charge of a director, and each division shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner."

Neither the fundamental purposes for which the Division was created nor the methods which the Division is directed to employ have been changed by the new law.

THE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DIVISION

By statute the Division is directed to employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment, will tend to:

- 1. Bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin.
- 2. Protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse.
- 3. Stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English.
- 4. Develop their understanding of American government, institutions, and ideals.
- 5. Generally promote their assimilation and naturalization.

To accomplish these purposes the statute specifies that the Division may:

- 1. *Cooperate* with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal.
- 2. *Investigate* the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making such investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of books and documents relative to the matter under investigation.
- 3. Subject to the approval of the Department and of the Commission on Administration and Finance, the Division may, after December 1, 1939, make reasonable charges for any services rendered or material furnished by it.

The powers of investigation granted to the Division are limited and include no authority to prosecute nor any power to penalize exploitation.

THE WORK IS FOR THOSE OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

The law directs the Division to work with those of foreign origin in the state. By its dictionary definition the term "of foreign origin" includes those of foreign birth and those of foreign parentage and ancestry. The federal census of 1910, 1920, and 1930 gives figures for the "foreign stock" of the state, which term includes both the foreign born and those of foreign parentage. In 1930, 24.8 per cent of persons resident in Massachusetts were foreign born, and 40.2 per cent were of foreign parentage, indicating that 65 per cent, or almost *Two Thirds* of the entire population of the state, were of foreign origin. In 1910, 66 per cent were of foreign origin; in 1920, 66.8 per cent. The actual figures of foreign stock, including foreign born and those of foreign parentage, show that there is still a present need for work.

	1930	1920	1910
Foreign parentage	1,708,506	1,495,217	1,170,447
Foreign birth	1,054,636	1,077,534	1,051,050
<hr/>			
Foreign stock	2,763,142	2,572,751	2,221,497
<hr/>			
Total population	4,249,614	3,852,356	3,366,416

The actual census count, therefore, for those of foreign origin in the state is greater than when the state began its work for the foreign born in 1917, or when the work was transferred into the Department of Education in the fiscal year beginning December 1, 1919. Even if present restrictions upon immigration are indefinitely retained by the federal government, or even if immigration to the United States is entirely forbidden, the task of establishing sympathetic and mutually helpful relations with the 2,763,142 persons of foreign origin already here, to say nothing of their children, is one which will extend many years.

As a matter of fact, new immigration into the United States and into Massachusetts, while still below the level maintained before the World War, has increased steadily since 1933. The federal records show that since that year the new immigration annually is as follows:

	United States	Massachusetts		United States	Massachusetts
1933	23,068	1,548	1937	50,244	2,363
1934	29,470	1,778	1938	67,895	3,031
1935	34,956	1,818	1939	82,998	3,219
1936	36,329	1,912			

More than three and a half times as many immigrants entered the United States in 1939 than in 1933; more than twice as many came to Massachusetts in 1939 than in 1933.

The state work for the immigrant began July 1, 1917. In the twenty-two year period measured by the close of the federal immigration year on July 1, 1939, 417,464 men and women, newcomers to America, gave their destination as Massachusetts upon their

entrance to the United States. Each new immigrant has special handicaps even from the moment he lands from the boat. Due to ignorance of our language, laws, and customs he may be easily defrauded and exploited by persons who speak his native tongue and pretend to be friends and advisors because they are fellow-countrymen. The protection given by the state, particularly by the maintenance of a service of friendly welcome at the port of entry not only helps the newcomer, but maintains the standards of law and order which are of paramount importance to the community. According to the federal records, 875 immigrants, 3,780 non-immigrants, and 6,575 citizens entered the port of Boston in the year ending June 30, 1939. The federal figures are not available yet from July to December, 1939, but naturally, the beginning of the war in September greatly changed the aspect of the port work. A few boats with a number of refugees from Germany have docked at Boston this year. The majority of these refugees were destined outside of the state. The federal statistics show, however, that 107 Germans and 856 Jewish immigrants gave their destination as Massachusetts when admitted to the United States in 1939. There were 3,219 new immigrants destined to Massachusetts in the year ending June 30, 1939. Massachusetts ranked seventh in the number of immigrants received. The Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Aid, the Council for Jewish Women, and the Boston Committee for Refugees have definite programs for meeting the special groups destined to their care. There are, of course, always individual problems in port work and frequently, these concern American citizens who have been taken abroad as children and who re-enter this country with a great handicap of lack of our language. Our social workers, Miss Florence Levy, Mrs. Teofilia Tattan, Mrs. Lucy Lentino, and Mrs. Sally Chmiel have met the boats at Boston during 1939.

CUT IN APPROPRIATION

The biennial appropriation act passed by the General Court of 1939 granted to the Division an appropriation of \$46,762.19 for 1939 and \$42,800 for 1940. The appropriation for 1938 has been \$49,500 and this reduction of more than \$2,500 for the current year and approximately \$6,700 for 1940 necessitated not only a drastic reduction of expenditures, but practically forced a curtailment of the services offered to the public by the Division.

The Division had made determined efforts to economize over a long period of time and, as a matter of fact, had reduced the operating expenses of the offices to the point where, consistent with efficient work, further reduction was impossible. The cost per client for 1939 was \$1.06, a figure below the per capita costs of comparable social agencies. Moreover, the decline in expenditures has been paralleled by an increase, year by year, of our clients. The following table showing the reduction of per capita cost from 1920 to 1939 shows that in the twenty years the Division has been part of the Department of Education, growth of the work has not been attended with increased per capita cost. In fact, the first year of operation in the Department of Education, the per capita cost was \$2.13. This first year was the most expensive, except for one other, 1922. The average per capita for the twenty years is \$1.42, with the lowest cost in 1938, \$1.05.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA COSTS OF APPLICANTS FROM 1920 TO 1939 FOR DIVISION

Year	Cost per Client	Total Appropriation	Total Expenditures	Total Clients
1920	\$2.13	\$36,509.00	\$36,401.92	17,036
1921	1.72	37,050.00	31,061.63	18,041
1922	2.17	37,750.00	38,088.01	17,487
1923	1.83	45,300.00	40,258.17	21,985
1924	1.72	43,000.00	41,414.70	24,036
1925	1.99	44,000.00	42,554.05	21,302
1926	1.71	45,000.00	43,651.34	25,487
1927	1.73	46,000.00	35,332.88	26,089
1928	1.61	46,600.00	46,332.12	28,683
1929	1.53	48,000.00	47,764.03	31,114
1930	1.58	51,650.00	51,610.47	32,613
1931	1.31	54,800.00	53,926.78	41,052
1932	1.55	52,000.00	51,532.88	33,307
1933	1.56	40,523.00	40,439.28	25,809
1934	1.08	39,872.00	39,836.31	36,733
1935	1.12	46,245.00	44,937.13	40,048
1936	1.11	48,760.00	48,658.69	43,692
1937	1.11	49,700.00	48,249.02	41,640
1938	1.05	49,500.00	48,189.57	45,835
1939	1.06	46,762.19	45,917.77	43,252
Average for all years	\$1.42	\$909,012.19	\$876,156.75	615,241

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES

The Division had maintained five branch offices on a full time basis since April, 1930, when the office at Worcester was placed on that basis. From the opening of the work

the Division had planned its program to be as nearly state wide as possible by maintaining offices in different cities in the Commonwealth which had a large foreign born population. In every instance the city chosen for the establishment of a branch was carefully studied and in no case was an office opened unless the local authorities and representative groups saw the need of the service in the locality. Each branch office was planned as a service station, not only for the city where it was located, but also for the surrounding cities and towns. When the Division became part of the Department of Education in 1919, two full time offices had already been established at New Bedford and Springfield and a part time service was maintained at Fall River. The branch at Lawrence opened October 30, 1922, and at Fall River on a full time basis in April, 1923. The Worcester branch became a full time office in April, 1930, but service at Worcester on a schedule that covered the school year had been maintained from Springfield from 1920 to 1928.

The annual budget for 1931 was the first one prepared to cover the needs of operating five branch offices with corresponding expenditure for field work from these offices and for supervision from the main office. Our total appropriation for that year was \$54,800 with \$10,700 allotted to expenses and \$44,100 to personal services. At that time, our paid staff comprised twenty-five employees. In 1939 our staff had been reduced to twenty employees, although we maintained the same number of offices and recorded an increase of approximately 5,000 clients.

The reduction of \$2,400 in the 1939 budget below the figure for 1938, and the problem facing the Division of plans for 1940 with a still greater reduction made it imperative to curtail services in order to operate without deficit. Even with the most rigid economy a six office program could not be attempted on a narrower margin than the 1938 appropriation.

THE NEW BEDFORD OFFICE IS CLOSED

It was necessary, therefore, to close one of our five branch offices. The Division, with great regret, closed the doors of its New Bedford branch on October 1, 1939. This branch, opened on July 1, 1918, with the splendid cooperation of the City of New Bedford, which for several years furnished free quarters for the work, has a record of creditable accomplishment. The office was organized by Herman B. Dine, an experienced social worker associated with the original Bureau of Immigration from its opening. He was in charge of an expanding program of work from July, 1918, to 1920. Arthur Waters Turner, the second agent in charge, came to the work October 16, 1920. He left the Division to take a position with the Chamber of Commerce of Wellesville, New York, in April, 1926. James J. McGuinn, an overseas veteran, was in charge of the work from April, 1926, until his retirement in August, 1936, under Section 57 of Chapter 32, General Laws. John A. McInnes had been in charge at New Bedford from August, 1936, until October, 1939.

During the twenty-one years the Division maintained its New Bedford office, 93,100 men and women were recorded as clients there. Of that number, more than half, 53,373, came with problems of citizenship. During the last full year of service at this office, 1938, 5,331 clients were recorded. In the nine months the office was open in 1939, 3,301 persons were recorded there.

We hoped that the needs of the New Bedford residents might be met by the Fall River office, since the distance between the two cities is not excessive, and we have continued to maintain a full time office at Fall River. In the last three months of 1939, however, only 200 persons from New Bedford called at our Fall River office. For the last few months of the fiscal year no funds were available for travel expenses for the district agents, so it was impossible for Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, our Fall River agent, to make trips to New Bedford, which might establish future contacts with the Fall River office.

The city officials in New Bedford, the county officials in Bristol County, as well as interested citizens of New Bedford, have expressed strong disapproval of the closing of the New Bedford branch. The County Commissioners and the Clerk of Bristol County have offered free space if we could maintain a clerical worker for the continuance of the work. Up to the close of the fiscal year, however, the Division had no funds available with which it could maintain even a skeleton set-up in the city.

That there still is an immigration problem in the city of New Bedford is, of course, self-evident. The 1930 census showed a foreign born white population of 37,333 and 5,302 negroes, most of whom were probably born in the Cape Verde Islands. In 1930 there were 15,885 aliens, twenty-one years of age or over, resident in the city. In fact, 55.6 per cent or only a little more than half of the residents of the city were native white, while 40.2 per cent were foreign born white, and 4.1 per cent were negro. The important foreign born nationalities in the population were the Portuguese from the mainland numbering 5,241 and from the Azores to the number of 6,960; the French-Canadians, numbering 7,643; the Poles, numbering 2,249; and the English, of whom there were 8,164. The latter nationality only has no language handicap.

CESSATION OF FIELD TRAVEL

The second severe curtailment of service resulted from the cessation of travel in the field by the district agents. Funds did not permit travel from June, 1939, to the close of the fiscal year, and consequently, our fall program of work in the field was wiped out this year. A planned schedule of visits to cities and towns in the radius of the main office has been maintained by the different agents cooperating with local organizations to bring the services of the Division to the foreign born in their own localities. Office space in these cities and towns has always been donated by the interested local co-operators and free publicity as to the hours and place given cordially by the local press. In some instances our local co-operators were the public evening schools or local supervisors of adult education; in others, local Chambers of Commerce, and in still other localities the American Legion Posts had offered their rooms to our agents. The only cost to the state for this extension work has been the travel expenses of the agents who did the work. Mr. Patrick J. Hurley of the Fall River office had cooperated with the American Legion and with the city authorities in Taunton and had been granted the use of a room in the Taunton City Hall. He had also cooperated with the American Legion to meet groups in a regular schedule in both Attleboro and North Attleborough. Mr. Joseph Donovan, of the Lawrence office had established a definite schedule of visits all through the Merrimack valley and Essex County. At Lowell, Haverhill, and Newburyport, the local Chambers of Commerce had given free office space and generous cooperation. At Salem and at Gloucester, the American Legion offered their quarters as a working space. Mr. William Kelleher of the Worcester office had worked in co-operation with local supervisors of adult education in both Fitchburg and Gardner. In the western part of the state it had been necessary to terminate the field work formerly done in North Adams, Pittsfield, and Holyoke because of the illness of the district agent in Springfield, and in that district the curtailment antedated the reduced appropriation. The district agents have enjoyed the friendly help of their local co-operators and it was with sincere regret and personal disappointment to them that this curtailment of service was made. As yet it is too early to tell whether the branch offices will be visited by the foreign born from the localities where the local service was formerly given.

It was found possible to continue the field service in one locality only, this year, Holyoke. In that instance, there was no travel cost, as the social worker assigned to Springfield, Miss Helen Prych, lives in Holyoke and works in that city one day a week in an office in the Holyoke City Hall in cooperation with Miss Anne Warren, the local supervisor of adult alien education.

THE LOCALITIES SERVED BY THE DIVISION

Clients came to our offices from two hundred and ninety towns and cities in the Commonwealth. The main office at Boston recorded clients from 246 localities, the Worcester office from 87, Springfield from 51, Lawrence from 48, Fall River from 28, and New Bedford from 27 cities and towns. Cities which were recorded as the residence of more than 500 clients were:

Boston	10,598	Somerville	1,370
Worcester	3,101	Lowell	674
Fall River	3,059	Everett	642
New Bedford	3,010	Medford	589
Springfield	2,163	Malden	584
Lawrence	1,870	Holyoke	582
Cambridge	1,753	Brookline	529

CHANGES IN STAFF

The district agent at our Springfield office, Mr. George P. Lovett, retired from the State service July 5, 1939 under Chapter 32, Section 57 of the General Laws. Mr. Lovett had been at Springfield from 1925 and was known throughout the Connecticut Valley for his hearty cooperation with local leaders in Americanization work. His long illness in 1939, which resulted in his retirement was a heavy blow to the work. With the closing of the New Bedford branch, the agent there, Mr. John McInnes, was transferred to the Springfield district and began his work there October 1, 1939.

Mrs. John Boroian, senior clerk, who had worked with Armenian clients for some ten years at the Boston office resigned September 1, 1939, after a six months' leave of absence. Miss Rose Bisesti was selected for promotion into the senior clerkship vacated by Mrs. Boroian. The permanent reclassification was still awaiting action by the Civil Service Commission at the close of the fiscal year. Miss Elizabeth Lavoie, the clerk at the New Bedford office was transferred to Boston on October 1, 1939.

The position of paid director was terminated under Chapter 409, General Laws, on December 1, 1939. The staff otherwise consisted of eighteen civil service employees on a permanent basis and one temporary clerk. The workers were classified as either social service or clerical. On November 30, 1939, there were ten social workers, including the supervisor of social service, four district agents in charge, respectively, of offices at

Fall River, Lawrence, Springfield, and Worcester; four social workers at the main office at Boston and one allocated to Springfield; three clerical workers at the branch offices and five at the main office.

CITIZENSHIP AID

The problem of change of political status by naturalization procedure was the one that concerned the majority of our clients.

More than three-fourths of our clients, 33,173, came to us with problems of citizenship. Of these, 7,374 were helped to fill out applications for first papers, 12,761 with applications for final papers, 198 sought certificates of derivative citizenship, 64 were helped with applications for duplicates of lost naturalization documents. The number who were given advice and information or either their own personal problems of citizenship or information for friends on the naturalization procedure was 12,313.

There is a country wide increase in applications for naturalization. The increased interest is evident in Massachusetts in a marked degree. In fact, according to the federal records, Massachusetts is second in the list of states for the past nine years in the number of declarations filed, the number of petitions filed and the number of certificates issued.

A table showing the number of declarations and petitions filed in the past nine-year period in Massachusetts, as well as the certificates issued in that period shows the growth through these years. In the total nine-year period, Massachusetts ranks second in the forty-eight states in naturalization activity.

Massachusetts

	Declarations	Petitions	Certificates
1931	9,769	13,086	12,356
1932	10,681	14,274	14,727
1933	7,192	9,515	10,306
1934	7,371	7,906	8,636
1935	12,651	12,705	9,722
1936	13,621	14,194	13,951
1937	14,100	12,522	13,601
1938	11,892	16,676	14,127
1939	12,942	19,584	18,509
	100,219	120,515	115,935

If the Federal Naturalization Service had been equipped to handle rapidly all the applications submitted in 1939, the number of those naturalized would have been much larger. Unfortunately, the Federal Naturalization Service has been understaffed for years, and as a result, aliens have had to wait months for the necessary technical steps in the naturalization procedure. Conditions have been remedied to some extent by the action of Congress last summer in adding a quarter of a million to the current appropriation for naturalization work. Because of the tremendous arrearages in work there is still a delay of from six to eight months before the applicant is called for his first hearing after he sends in his application.

The numbers of those actually naturalized, therefore, in 1939 do not give the complete picture of the great increase in the desire for naturalization. The figures for applications for final papers which are available only on a national basis show this growth clearly in the past five years, as follows:

United States Application for Final Papers (Form A2214)

1935	143,324	1938	206,159
1936	165,626	1939	294,203
1937	160,189		

For the period since June 30, 1939, to December, 1939, the increase is still evident as the applications A2214 received in the period from July to December, 1938, numbered 127,418, and in the corresponding period July to December, 1939, numbered 148,510.

For our Boston office the number of clients seeking help in naturalization has doubled in the past ten years. In 1929 we recorded 8,218 such clients; in 1939, 16,665 or more than twice the number. For the entire period and for all our offices, the growth is equally significant. In 1920, there were 8,116 persons helped in citizenship problems. In 1939, the number recorded in that classification was 33,173, more than *Four Times* as many. Judged by a purely quantitative standard the work shows a growth that is indicative that it has met the approval of the group whom it serves. While in the early years of the work we sent a letter to newcomers, advising them that they could apply for first papers at once if they chose, this notification was discontinued in 1933. In 1935 we ceased to send the reminder notice to those whose declarations of intention had reached maturity. For the past four years, therefore, the growth of the work has not been stimulated in any way. That there is a real need for our service in naturalization aid is evident in our increasing clientele.

OUR NATURALIZATION AID WORK DOES NOT DUPLICATE ANY OTHER SERVICE

The most important work done by the Division has been in this practical assistance to the alien who seeks to become a citizen. In this service the division duplicates the work of no existing agency. There has been, unfortunately, some public misunderstanding on this point, fostered perhaps, by persons whose private profit made by exploiting the field of naturalization aid has been interfered with by the non-profit, free service given by the Division. These accusations of duplication, unthinkingly accepted by good citizens who seek primarily a reduction of governmental expenditures by elimination of special services or services for special groups, have been so thoroughly publicized that it is perhaps fitting, in this report, to discuss the question,

DOES THE DIVISION DUPLICATE THE WORK OF ANY EXISTING AGENCY?

This question can be given a factual answer. There is no existing agency, public or private, state, federal, or municipal, which performs any of the functions of the Division. There has been some popular misunderstanding of the relation of the federal government, in its Immigration and Naturalization Service, to the problem of the immigrant resident within the state. The duties of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, which operates under the Secretary of Labor of the United States are defined by law and do not include any of the services performed by the Division. If the Division was abolished as a state activity, the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service would not and could not take over the work. It performs no similar functions in any of the forty-eight states. As set forth in the Congressional Directory of 1940 the

"functions of the federal service are the administration of the laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident within the United States; to investigate violations of said laws and when prosecution is deemed advisable, to submit evidence for that purpose to the appropriate United States Attorneys. The service exercises administrative supervision over clerks of court in naturalization matters . . . through field offices located at various cities in the United States the Service investigates the qualification of the candidate for citizenship and represents the government at the hearings for petitions for naturalization.'

There is no similarity, whatever, in the functions of the state Division of Immigration and Americanization and the Federal Immigration Service. Neither duplicates the work of the other. The Federal Service has the authority and responsibility for the admission, exclusion and expulsion of immigrants acting under laws passed by the Congress of the United States. Massachusetts, nor any other state, has no authority in these matters. When the immigrants are landed in the United States, however, the interest of the Federal Immigration Service ceases. It has no duty for protection or friendly service. The courts of the United States and the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have jurisdiction on the admission of aliens into citizenship in this state. An agent of the Federal Naturalization Service appears at the court hearings and presents the case for the government. The service also investigates the qualifications of the candidate for citizenship. It has no duty to assist the candidate to fill out his application, nor can it assist him, to any extent, in his desire to become a citizen.

The Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service has always welcomed the help given by the state to the prospective citizen. The present United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Mr. James L. Houghteling, expressed the relationship of the federal work to the state work in a telegram sent to the Supervisor of Social Service to read at the legislative hearing on the abolition of the Division:

"Your Division performs many free services for aliens, both applicants and non-applicants for naturalization, in many instances in filling out immigration, naturalization, and other documents or papers, and obtaining necessary information which the federal immigration and naturalization service is either not authorized by law to do or which are impossible for the service to render because of tremendous arrears and insufficient personnel. Sincerely hope your work will continue. Our Boston office will amplify this statement if desired."

Mr. Henry Nicolls, Assistant District Director of the Boston District and in charge of the federal naturalization work for New England appeared at the legislative hearing and further clarified the situation in regard to the alleged duplication of work of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service. He brought to the attention of the Committee the fact that although immigration has fallen off, naturalization has increased tremendously and that in the past year the Boston district had received over 30,000 more applications than in the previous year, or an over 50 per cent increase of work. He stated that the federal office could not take time to fill out applications for aliens

nor had it any authority to do this under its own law. He explained, however, that such aid was needed and that in many states there are public offices doing similar work to that done in Massachusetts by the Division. These public activities are, like the Division, maintained out of state funds. He mentioned Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, and the District of Columbia as having agencies which performed naturalization aid work as a public service. He further stated that the assistance of the Division, aside from serving a helpful purpose, had practically eliminated successful activities of "chisellers and fixers" who circulate among the foreign born people suggesting ways to circumvent the law and urging unqualified persons to attempt illegal naturalization. The free service offered by the Division in giving competent, disinterested advice had eliminated this type of exploitation in Massachusetts.

CAUSES FOR INCREASED NATURALIZATION

The general causes of the rise in interest in naturalization are to some extent self-evident.

Many of the benefits of the Social Security Act are restricted to citizens. The restrictions of work to citizens in all government work, on Works Progress Projects, in Civilian Conservation Corps, in the armed forces of the United States and the preference given to citizens in private employment, especially in public service corporations; the restrictions of licenses to citizens in certain professions and occupations; the exclusion of aliens from occupations having to do with the sale of liquor, all offer material incentives to naturalization. In addition, the war abroad has sharpened the desire for American citizenship on the part of aliens from belligerent countries. In like manner those who come from racial or national stock which has suffered exile from countries of the old world and those whose home lands have been swallowed by the land hunger of the totalitarian states have found these events a sharp impetus to naturalization. The coming national campaign, already a point of public discussion in 1939, is an additional incentive.

INDIVIDUAL MOTIVES FOR SEEKING NATURALIZATION

There has been much popular comment on the rise of naturalization in the past year, and much speculation as to the motives which impel aliens to become naturalized. There can be no definite statement made with any authority on this question, because at no point in the naturalization procedure is the candidate asked his reasons for taking the step toward American citizenship. The government requires the candidate to forswear allegiance to his former nationality and to swear true faith and allegiance to the United States, but it makes no queries as to the personal motives of the individual candidate. While it is apparent that certain material advantages offer incentives to citizenship and that the past decade has seen much legislation discriminatory to aliens, the matter of the individual motive must remain undetermined until such time as an official record is required on this point. Probably, even if a statement concerning the individual motive were made part of the official record, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate the many causes, remote or immediate, which have impelled the individual alien to citizenship, so that the effective cause might be discovered. Few, if any, of the persons who seek to become citizens deliberately analyze their motives in the matter. In almost every instance there are mixed motives, some selfish and some patriotic. Nor is it always possible to get an accurate idea of what the motive may be from the statements made by the individual alien. A certain degree of rationalization occurs and must be discounted; the alien may state what he believes to be a "good" reason rather than the "real" or "true" reason. On the other hand, the foreign speaking alien, or the one from national stock that is prosaic rather than heroic in expression may seem to be unemotional and material in his viewpoint because he is less articulate in stating his motives than an alien who may dramatize his emotional response to the change in political status. Even where present material benefits appear to be the dominant motivation, there usually existed a fairly constant latent desire for citizenship which the particular present incentive stimulated into activity.

On the whole, prospective benefits to be gained by naturalization, such as an opportunity to work, to receive old age assistance, or to enjoy a certain professional status, appear to have been a more potent stimulus to naturalization than coercion by harsh public opinion or fear of future punitive legislation against aliens. There is a certain protective insulation given the alien against hostile anti-alien currents in American life by his group inertia and his general unawareness of national attitudes which are hostile to him.

For the average immigrant naturalization is not an easy or simple procedure. It involves much expenditure of time, the spending of money usually somewhat in excess of the actual fee cost because of loss of wages, travel costs, expenses of witnesses, and on the whole, it involves a real effort on the part of the candidate.

There is no evidence worthy of the name, available to show that aliens in 1939 have

less noble motives in seeking naturalization than in 1839. Naturalization always carried with it certain material advantages and such incentives were as potent in the early days as at present.

THE TREND OF THE ELDERLY TOWARD NATURALIZATION

In addition to the popular comment on the increased interest in naturalization there has been much discussion on the trend of the elderly toward naturalization.

We have made simple statistical studies of the ages of clients seeking naturalization and have comparable figures for three years, 1931, 1936, and 1939. We studied 4,783 first paper applicants in 1931; 5,497 in 1936; and 3,200 in 1939. The law requires that the applicant for first papers be at least eighteen years old. In 1931, 32 applicants took the step at the minimum age; in 1936, 12 applied at age eighteen; in 1939, 25 sought to make declaration at eighteen. The oldest applicant in 1931 was seventy-one; in 1936 and 1939 there were clients at aged eighty-five taking this first step. The modal age, or the age in which most clients filed application was, in 1931, twenty-one; in 1936, forty-four; and, in 1939, fifty. In 1931, 713 applicants were fifty years of age or over when making application; this was 14.9 per cent of the total. In 1936, 1,977 clients were past fifty; this was 41.5 per cent of the total.

This year we also made a study of the ages of some 6,000 applicants for final papers. The oldest client was eighty-seven; the youngest at the legal minimum of twenty-one. Only 6 of the applicants for final papers applied at the minimum age. In 1931 we made a similar study of the ages of those applying for final papers, studying some 7,091 application. At that time, 50 of the applications were filed by clients who were twenty-one. The oldest client in 1931 was eighty-one; in 1939 the oldest client was eighty-seven. In 1931, there were 993 applicants who were over fifty when filing application for final papers, or 12.59 per cent of the total. In 1939, there were 1,792 clients who were past fifty or 33.48 per cent of the total. This trend of the elderly toward naturalization is not distinctive to Massachusetts; the federal naturalization statistics show that out of the 188,813 persons naturalized in the United States in 1939, 107,366 were over forty, or more than half — 56.8 per cent. Of our clients seeking help to file applications for final papers, 3,892 were past forty or 64.8 per cent. The higher percentage as shown in our figures is understandable since the trend in New England is toward an older population.

According to the census figures of 1930, the median age of all classes in the total population of the United States was 26.4 with 22.4 as a median for native white persons and 44.4 as the median age for the foreign born. Since the foreign born constitute an elderly group in the population, it is obvious that those seeking to be naturalized will be in the higher age brackets.

STUDY OF THE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO SEEKING NATURALIZATION

A study was also made of the length of residence in the United States before the alien took steps toward citizenship. We studied 3,200 applicants for first papers and found that more than half of them, 1,675 or 52.34 per cent, had lived in the United States twenty-one years or more before taking the first step toward citizenship. Of this group, 931 were men and 744 were women. Of these persons who had lived in this country twenty-one years prior to filing application for first paper, 277 men and 446 women had come here as children. Of the men, however, 654 had lived twenty-one years of adult life in America prior to application. Of the women only 331 had come to the country as adults. We also studied some 6,000 applicants for final papers in regard to length of residence in the United States prior to making application for final papers. A little more than half of the total number, 3,086, had been resident in the United States twenty-one years or more. Only about one-third, however, had come to the country as adults; 790 of the group had come as children. There was not much variation between the sexes on this point. Of the group resident more than twenty-one years, 1,515 were men and 1,571 were women. Of the men, 277 had come as children; of the women, 413.

These studies of the ages of clients who seek citizenship, and of their delays in seeking naturalization are interesting only as statistical sample, since of course they lack validity because they do not tell the whole story because only a limited group in a single locality was studied. The records indicate, however, the time elapsing from arrival until application for citizenship was much longer than the five year period required by the naturalization law. More than half our clients had lived in the United States twenty-one years or more before applying for citizenship, and one lady, in fact, applied for final papers after a residence of seventy-four years.

DELAYS OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF THE ALIEN

The naturalization law itself has sometimes proved an obstacle to speedy naturalization. The law requires that everyone who came here since the date of the passage

of the basic naturalization law, June 29, 1906, must prove legal arrival in this country. Very few Canadians coming to this country prior to the head tax period in 1917 were legally recorded. United States immigration inspectors were placed in Canada or on the Canadian border in 1903. Practically all Canadians who came to the United States from the Maritime Provinces by water left Canada through the ports of Halifax and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick. The United States inspectors on duty at these ports were not required to keep books of entry prior to the collection of the head tax in 1917, so that in the period from 1906 to 1917 some four or five thousand Canadians entered the United States annually in the proper legal manner, but were not recorded as so entering. Canadians who came by train were not recorded either. It was not until 1929, however, that provision was made for establishing a legal entry for these persons who were unrecorded through no fault of their own. The present registry law, passed March 2, 1929, permitting an alien to register his entry into the United States was amended August 7, 1939, to permit any alien who entered illegally, or for whom no legal record can be found to register his arrival into the United States as of the date of his actual arrival, provided he can prove to the satisfaction of the United States Immigration Service that he —

- 1. Entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924
- 2. Resided continuously in the United States since entry
- 3. Is a person of good moral character
- 4. Is not subject to deportation
- 5. Is not ineligible to naturalization

The Division assisted 776 aliens to file application to thus legalize their arrivals. The application to be filed is lengthy, must be typewritten in duplicate, and must be accompanied by a ten dollar money order and two photographs of the alien to be registered.

THE NATURALIZATION LAW AS IT APPLIES TO MARRIED WOMEN

Another factor, of course, in the delays in naturalization is the technicality of the naturalization law in regard to the citizenship of women. Married women were barred by law from independent naturalization for sixty-seven years. From February 10, 1855, until September 22, 1922, the citizenship of a woman followed that of her husband. Furthermore, the law of March 2, 1907, took away from an American born woman who married an alien her birthright of American citizenship and refused the alien woman naturalization in her own right if she was the wife of an alien. For fifteen years the right of American citizenship was denied to married women who were married to aliens. These legal bars to the independent citizenship of women were removed in part by the act of September 22, 1922, and by the subsequent amendments to this act, practically all legal barriers to the naturalization of alien married women and repatriation of native women have been removed.

Because of these legal limitations of the right of a women to be naturalized in her own right, many women petitioners appear to have waited many years to petition when actually in much of the time of residence they were legally barred from filing. The figures for the numbers of men and women who have become naturalized are available since 1924 only. Prior to that time there was no statistical record made on the basis of sex. The records show the following facts concerning Massachusetts:

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED TO
RESIDENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Year	Totals	Males	Females
1924	7,572	5,922	1,650
1925	7,938	5,936	2,002
1926	7,096	4,913	2,183
1927	14,035	10,422	3,593
1928	19,153	13,559	5,554
1929	17,230	11,760	5,470
1930	12,283	7,959	4,324
1931	12,356	8,925	3,431
1932	14,727	9,556	5,171
1933	10,306	6,774	3,532
1934	8,636	5,967	2,669
1935	9,722	6,389	3,333
1936	13,951	7,779	6,172
1937	13,601	7,362	6,239
1938	14,127	7,623	6,504
1939	18,509	10,189	8,320

Almost twice as many men were naturalized in Massachusetts in 1939 as in 1924, but more than five times as many women were naturalized in 1939 than in 1924, showing

that while the actual numbers of women naturalized are still slightly lower than the numbers of men naturalized, the rate of increase is so much greater for women that quite likely the 1940 census will show a great gain in the women naturalized in the past decade.

OTHER CAUSES OF DELAYED NATURALIZATION

Perhaps some of the delay in naturalization has occurred in the cases of individuals who, because of their knowledge of English, their similarity of ethnic background to Yankee stock have felt no need to take the legal step of naturalization. This is particularly true of Canadians from the Maritime Provinces. After the Acadians were expelled from Grand Pre, the colonial governors of New England issued proclamations inviting the people of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts to go to Nova Scotia and take up the land made vacant by the expulsion of the Acadians and thus keep the provinces safe from the French. The proclamation was issued at Boston on October 12, 1758, and by 1760, some 7,000 persons had migrated from New England to Nova Scotia. Their descendants are the present day immigrants and since this Canadian group stems from the same pioneer stock as the native white residents of colonial ancestry, it is difficult, if not impossible to distinguish a man from these provinces from a native New Englander. The individual Canadian is often assimilated in the sense that he feels at home in his adopted country long before he takes on the actual legal status of a naturalized citizen. The recent laws discriminatory to the alien have probably awakened these people to the need of naturalization to complete their assimilation.

While there are legal limits of residence before a person may take the final step of naturalization — one year for the wife of a citizen, three years for the husband of a citizen and five years for the person applying without special privileges, there is no compulsion to change political status by naturalization even if the residence is protracted or for life. Now and again bills are introduced into Congress which will make naturalization compulsory or which set a limit on the number of years an alien may live in this country before he takes steps to become a citizen, but as yet no such bill has been enacted into law. The causes which appear common for the long delays which frequently occur are: fear of failure in the naturalization examination; illiteracy or little formal education; or lack of opportunity to go to school. These three reasons have deterred many men and women of blameless lives and sterling character from becoming citizens. The United States is practically the only country which has a large immigration problem which requires an educational standard for naturalization. The actual standard set forth in the law is not a difficult one — the applicant must be able to speak English and to sign his name in his own handwriting — but the courts and the naturalization service have interpreted the clause in the naturalization law which requires the candidate to show attachment to the Constitution and government of the United States as requiring him to show that he knows about the government of the United States and the Constitution. In many courts the judges require the candidates to show that they can read English, although the law does not mention this requirement. In Massachusetts the courts which exercise naturalization jurisdiction are the United States District Court which holds sessions at Boston almost every Monday during the year, and the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which goes on circuit for naturalization hearings and has naturalization sessions once or twice a year in every county except Suffolk. The federal court has a rule which waives the strict educational requirement for persons of good character who have lived in the United States twenty years or more and have difficulty in meeting educational requirements. There is no uniform rule in the Superior Court. Some judges are lenient; some rigid in their requirement.

Other reasons which frequently delay naturalization are failure to qualify on the residential requirements, and failure to get witnesses which satisfy the requirements. Men whose business requires them to travel from state to state, or even within the state frequently find it difficult to satisfy the present requirement of five years' residence in the United States and six months' residence in the county where the petition is made. This requirement is a purely technical one and inability to qualify under it indicates no lack of character.

The question of witnesses is often difficult. The witnesses must be citizens, must be of good character, and in general must testify that they have seen the petitioner at least once a month in the statutory period.

The cost of naturalization is frequently a deterrent, particularly in the case of the woman who is not a wage-earner but a housewife. At the present time unless the petitioner has proof of residence in the United States prior to June 29, 1906, the cost of naturalization is either \$10 or \$7.50 dependent on whether Declaration of Intention is required. For many an additional fee of \$10 for registration is necessary. The fees are much more moderate now than in the period between 1929 and 1934 when the cost was \$20 or more. They are much higher, however, than in the first twenty-three years of the federal administration of the naturalization law, 1906–1929, when the total cost was \$5.

Another cause for delay in change of political status is a strong tie to the mother country, sometimes fostered by the agents of that country in America and a desire or intention of the alien to return to the home land. As conditions in Europe become more troubled and as old countries disappear or are swallowed up by totalitarian states, these reasons cease to be potent, and the man or woman becomes eager to become a naturalized citizen.

There is, of course, a fairly large group of aliens who lack understanding of the need of citizenship. They are from lands where they were subjects rather than citizens; they have no tradition of political participation and their indifference is not so much to American citizenship as to the concept of civic and community activity. The peasant in the old world had very little training or experience in government participation and naturally, in America he has been less swift to see the need of naturalization than those from lands with similar forms of government to our own.

The obstacles to naturalization that are inherent in the immigrants themselves, their group-mindedness, foreign allegiances, tangled loyalties, fears, inadequacies, insecurities, indifferences, — in short, all the psychic factors that result because the alien is a minority group, can best be met by influences within the foreign group itself. Within themselves potent forces are working for assimilation and not the least important of these are the children of the foreign born who resent the alienage of their parents and urge them to become naturalized.

To those of us whose daily work is with the foreign born it is a commonplace that these people from other lands are seeking as never before dependable advice and competent assistance in their assimilation into American life. They welcome the technical service our offices offer in the mazes of naturalization procedure.

NATIONALITY OF CLIENTS

A check of the nationality of our clients in 1939 shows that they were born in 69 different countries: 19,032 were born in Europe; 19,054 were born in the British Empire or its possessions; 3,450 were born in the Western Hemisphere exclusive of British possessions; 1,431 were born in Asia, and 15 in Africa.

The largest single group of clients are Canadians numbering 11,246. England is recorded as the birthplace of 2,872 and Ireland of 2,652.

We had, as clients, 6,182 persons born in Italy, 2,851 born in Poland, 1,939 born in Russia, and 1,554 born in Lithuania.

Classified by racial stock rather than by nationality, we recorded 5,806 French Canadians, 2,672 Jews, 2,216 Poles, 1,344 Lithuanians, 814 Armenians, 455 Negroes, 453 Syrians, 333 Russians, and 85 Ukrainians.

We have in our staff workers who read and speak Italian and its dialects, Polish, Lithuanian, French, Jewish, and Armenian. For interpretation in other languages and for many translations in a dozen different languages we have been given cordial cooperation by the International Institute of Boston. This cooperating agency has been more than generous in its helpfulness in our language problems.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

The present conflict in Europe must, of necessity, cause grave concern to those whose kinsfolk are fighting on one side or the other, or who come from countries which have been wiped out by other states.

Naturally, those born abroad have had their personal problems of separation from their families intensified by the world situation. We have assisted 238 citizens to petition the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to grant non-quota or preferential status for their relatives; helped 169 resident aliens fill out applications for verification of their legal arrival, so that their relatives might be granted quota visas; assisted 1,980 persons, both citizens and aliens, to make affidavits of support to assist their relatives or friends so that they might convince the consuls abroad that they are coming to join responsible individuals. In addition, we have given advice and information to 2,263 individuals on immigration problems. We have assisted 119 persons to make applications for re-entry permits, helped 1,262 individuals with documents of identification for travel purposes, helped 342 aliens here on temporary visits make applications to extend temporary stay and helped 143 citizens to fill out applications for passports.

Since the change of immigration policy of the United States in 1924, there has been a great reduction of the numbers coming to the United States. Although there is a slight upturn in the numbers coming since 1933, there are thousands who wish to come here who are barred by laws or policy. On June 30, 1939, there was a registered demand for quota immigration visas which totaled 657,353. This is a great increase over the recorded number in 1937 which was 246,869. In June, 1939 — long before the beginning of the present war in Europe — there was a demand of 309,782 against a possible annual German quota of 27,370; of 115,222 against the possible Polish annual quota of 6,524; 51,272 against the quota of Czechoslovakia; and 32,836 against the quota for Hungary

of 869. Since conditions in all these countries are desperate for any of the minority racial groups and dangerous for those who are listed officially as non-Aryan, there is an acute interest in immigration from these countries.

In countries where there is no crisis as yet the usual problems of family separation are made more intense by difficulty of communication, and by dangers of overseas travel.

In addition to these immigration problems which concern in the main, persons who have not yet reached America, there is a definite problem at the present time in regard to aliens here in the United States whose status is irregular or illegal and who, although in some cases technically subject to deportation, are allowed by the federal immigration authorities to change their status by voluntarily departing from the United States, appearing at an American consulate abroad or in contiguous territory and making application for legal entry to the United States. There is considerable variety in the problems presented by these individuals. In some cases the irregularity is unintentional, or incurred as the result of the act or fraud of another. In other instances the illegal entry was deliberate, but after the entry the alien married a citizen and established his home here and when apprehended by the federal authorities, deportation of the breadwinner would result in hardship to the American wife and children. These cases require careful preparation. The alien who is granted the privilege of thus regularizing an illegal status must submit a most complete file of personal documents to the consular authorities. This file includes passport, police records, military records, family status papers, employment records, and financial information. Practically all the persons we have assisted to thus clear their records have returned successfully. Most of these persons have come to us referred directly by the federal immigration authorities with whom we have enjoyed the heartiest cooperation in the past year.

SUMMARY

The facts recorded in this annual report indicate that the Division of Immigration and Americanization fills a present need in Massachusetts, since the group which it is particularly designed to serve, those of foreign origin, still comprise almost two thirds of the population of the state. Moreover, while the decade which will end in 1940 will show a record of new immigration less than any decade since 1830, there is a sharp rise in immigration in the past six years which world conditions will tend to increase. The report shows also that the services performed by the Division cannot otherwise be met by public or private agencies in the state and that the work is in no sense a duplication of the federal government's activities in the field of immigration and naturalization. The Division has done its work as effectively as possible under the necessary limitations of expenditures. As a tax supported activity the Division merits existence not as a special service designed to favor the foreign born above other group in the state, but as an organization whose social purpose is the mutual benefit of the Commonwealth and its foreign residents.

It should be borne in mind that taxes are levied to carry on functions of government which are intended to, and in the case of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, result in mutual benefit to both citizens and aliens, since the state represents the political body of citizens as a whole. No distinction is made in the collection of taxes between citizens and aliens; both pay taxes according to financial ability. Moreover, although all citizens may share in the benefits accorded by taxes imposed on aliens, some benefits accruing from the same taxes are withheld from aliens. Because of numerous changes made by Congress in the immigration and naturalization laws, during and since the World War, the administrative procedure established to carry out such laws in conformity with innumerable court decisions defining the limitations of such laws, it is extremely difficult for even the well-educated alien to efficiently care for the preliminary details and the necessary follow-up required on nearly every individual application for citizenship. This means that such necessary aid must be furnished by a reputable qualified agency. Aside from the federal government officials who are charged with the administration of immigration and naturalization laws, there is no organization in Massachusetts so well qualified to give this aid as the Massachusetts Division of Immigration and Americanization, which by its work of more than twenty years has gained recognition from federal, state, county, and municipal officials, as well as private individuals, organizations, and industrialists as the most efficient agency in promoting the good will and assimilation of our foreign born population. Subversive influences which exist today against our form of government are far more dangerous than was the case in 1917 when the state established its service for the foreign born, and intelligent, honest Americanization work is accordingly more necessary now than it was in 1917. Before the state work, exploitation of the alien by unscrupulous persons was by no means uncommon. It is reasonable to assume that such persons are waiting for the state to withdraw from the field, so that they may again exploit the alien by representing themselves as experts, and by inference, recognized by government agencies to aid in naturalization matters, when as a matter of fact they are incompetent, have no official standing

and charge fees for their services that are out of all proportion to the service rendered by them. They were, and may be again, a menace, not only to the alien, but to the welfare of the citizens of the state, because an alien after dealing with them could easily believe that his exploitation by them was aided and abetted by the government and thus be receptive to the arguments and theories of subversive propaganda. The alien who has become a prey to exploiters is not on the road to becoming a good citizen. The alien who joins such organizations as are opposed to our American form of government destroys himself as a prospective good citizen. His disaffection also works great injury to those in his own circle whom he in turn converts to his policy of disloyalty. Few states have such a large proportion of foreign born residents as Massachusetts, and because of the existence of the Division, few states have had less trouble with subversive influences. The trifling proportion of the total amount of taxes necessary to operate the Division of Immigration and Americanization is a very small premium to pay as insurance for the efficient aid given by the Division to both citizens and aliens, and for the confidence of our foreign born residents in the integrity and competence of that branch of the state government.

CHAPTER 409, ACTS OF 1939

An Act abolishing the office of Director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, and further regulating the powers and duties of said Division

SECTION 1. The name of the advisory board of immigration and Americanizationⁿ in the division of immigration and Americanization in the department of education is hereby changed to the board of immigration and Americanization. After the effective date of this act, said board, under its new name, and the division of immigration and Americanization in said department, shall continue as theretofore constituted, except as otherwise provided in this act.

SECTION 2. Chapter fifteen of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section four, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following: — Section 4. The commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department. He shall have charge of the administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations which it is the duty of the department to administer and enforce, and shall be chairman of the board. He shall organize in the department a division of public libraries, a division of immigration and Americanization, a division of the blind and such other divisions as he may determine. Each division, except the division of immigration and Americanization, shall be in charge of a director, and each division shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as affecting the powers and duties of the trustees of the Massachusetts state college as set forth in chapter seventy-five.

SECTION 3. Said chapter fifteen is hereby further amended by striking out section twelve, as amended by chapter three hundred and sixty-seven of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and inserting in place thereof the following: — Section 12. The division of immigration and Americanization shall consist of a board of six persons to be known as the board of immigration and Americanization. Two members of said board shall be appointed annually for three years each, by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. The governor shall designate one of said members as chairman. Said board shall meet at least once a month at such times as it may by rule determine, and when requested by any member thereof. The members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for their actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 4. Chapter sixty-nine of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section eleven, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following: — Section 11. The division of immigration and Americanization shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitations and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation. Subject to the approval of the department and of the commission on administration and finance, the division may make reasonable charges for any service rendered or material furnished by it.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on December first in the current year. (*Approved August 3, 1939.*)

APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES ALL OFFICES — 1920 — 1939

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Wor- cester	Total
1920	7,292	—	—	6,923	4,306	—	18,521
1921	7,273	1,192	—	5,646	2,821	—	16,932
1922	8,070	905	—	4,579	3,930	—	17,484
1923	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	3,933	—	21,804
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,114	—	23,914
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	4,236	—	21,788
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	3,750	—	24,294
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,943	—	26,678
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	—	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	3,489	5,060	1,995	31,713
1931	20,627	4,054	4,829	3,162	4,807	3,933	41,052
1932	14,318	3,564	4,454	2,705	4,740	3,526	33,307
1933	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,485	2,507	25,808
1934	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733
1935	19,481	4,343	4,090	3,694	3,635	4,805	40,048
1936	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692
1937	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640
1938	23,184	4,979	4,740	5,131	3,613	4,188	45,835
1939	22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252
	283,771	66,929	59,112	82,463	81,183	40,834	614,292

APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

	Form Number	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
CITIZENSHIP:		16,665	3,127	3,272	2,684	2,998	4,427	33,173
Application for first paper	(2213)	3,648	582	714	551	574	1,305	7,374
Application for final paper	(2214)	6,912	947	1,144	816	1,148	1,794	12,761
Substitution of witness	(2215)	—	22	—	13	—	—	35
Application for certificate of derivative citizen- ship	(2400)	149	3	16	10	10	10	198
Application for duplicate	(2600)	294	17	27	12	24	54	428
Application for duplicate certificate of arrival . .	(2605)	37	—	13	5	2	7	64
Citizenship information .		5,625	1,556	1,358	1,277	1,240	1,257	12,313
IMMIGRATION:		4,811	700	492	533	683	410	7,629
Record of legal arrival . .	(575)	150	2	5	5	6	1	169
Re-entry permit	(631)	44	2	10	32	18	13	119
Petition for visa	(633)	166	18	13	14	14	13	238
Extension of stay	(639)	248	14	24	9	17	30	342
Record of registry	(659)	438	51	75	33	104	74	775
Affidavit		1,636	61	82	54	93	54	1,980
Certificate of identity . .		411	167	194	106	249	135	1,262
Passports, etc.		—	3	1	138	1	—	143
Travel information		75	193	6	41	23	—	338
Immigration information .		1,643	189	82	101	158	90	2,263
Miscellaneous information		309	263	14	17	72	25	700
Notarial service		585	222	144	45	15	126	1,137
Translation ind interpre- tation		520	—	3	22	52	16	613
Total		22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
EUROPE							
Albania	133	3	2	8	2	64	212
Austria	71	17	1	7	4	5	105
Belgium	52	2	25	8	4	2	93
Bulgaria	6	—	—	—	2	1	9
Czechoslovakia	45	4	1	2	7	8	67
Danzig	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Denmark	43	1	2	5	2	15	68
Estonia	7	—	1	—	—	—	8
Finland	75	—	35	4	2	247	363
France	113	1	33	24	8	10	189
Germany	528	27	72	14	145	55	841
Greece	317	30	41	39	98	34	559
Hungary	28	—	57	2	6	2	95
Iceland	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Italy	4,396	118	451	69	690	458	6,182
Latvia	91	1	—	1	1	5	99
Lithuania	832	3	157	4	28	530	1,554
Luxembourg	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Netherlands	51	2	2	2	2	19	78
Norway	96	28	—	14	36	12	186
Poland	979	321	265	229	562	495	2,851
Portugal	366	990	79	1,288	58	15	2,796
Roumania	68	1	5	5	5	11	95
Russia	1,412	78	120	47	183	99	1,939
San Marino	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Spain	57	—	1	—	11	6	75
Sweden	357	8	19	6	39	330	759
Switzerland	26	1	—	3	2	2	34
Yugoslavia	8	—	—	—	—	2	10
Total	10,190	1,636	1,369	1,781	1,897	2,429	19,302

NATIONALITY SHEET No. 2 FOR ALL OFFICES

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:							
England	1,584	271	244	422	165	186	2,872
Wales	45	1	—	4	—	3	53
Scotland	347	16	64	14	124	87	652
North Ireland	257	2	16	7	5	19	306
Irish Free State	1,722	125	252	33	266	254	2,652
Canada	4,989	1,313	1,533	809	1,129	1,475	11,248
Newfoundland	792	9	25	16	5	21	868
British West Indies	260	6	1	6	4	1	278
Australia	9	2	1	1	—	1	14
New Zealand	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
British possessions in Asia	39	1	2	1	—	—	43
British possessions in Africa	22	—	2	1	—	1	26
Other British possessions	30	—	5	4	—	1	40
Total	10,098	1,746	2,145	1,318	1,698	2,049	19,054

NATIONALITY SHEET No. 3 FOR ALL OFFICES

THE AMERICAS:							
(Independent Countries)							
The United States	1,697	851	210	184	150	264	3,356
Mexico	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Costa Rica	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guatamala	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nicaragua	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Panama	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Argentina	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
Brazil	9	8	—	6	—	2	25
Chile	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colombia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Venezuela	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuba	12	—	—	—	2	—	14
Philippine Islands	19	5	—	—	1	1	26
Puerto Rico	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Virgin Islands	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Guam	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1,765	864	210	190	153	268	3,450

NATIONALITY SHEET No. 4 FOR ALL OFFICES

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
AFRICA AND ASIA:							
AFRICA	11	2	—	—	2	—	15
Egypt	7	2	—	—	2	—	11
Ethiopia	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Liberia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
ASIA	826	64	201	12	70	258	1,431
Arabia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armenia	226	6	14	—	20	3	269
China	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Japan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Palestine	34	—	—	—	1	—	35
Siam	—	—	4	—	—	6	10
Syria	170	52	104	12	42	56	436
Turkey	393	6	79	—	7	191	767
TOTAL AFRICA AND ASIA	837	66	201	12	72	258	1,446
GRAND TOTAL—(FOUR SHEETS)	22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252

SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONALITY SHEET FOR ALL OFFICES

Armenians	538	3	94	—	22	157	814
Assyrians	3	—	—	—	3	13	19
French Canadians	717	1,170	1,139	745	1,082	953	5,806
Jewish	1,855	130	132	81	244	230	2,672
Negroes	337	6	—	108	2	2	455
Poles	630	229	196	193	534	434	2,216
Lithuanians	687	2	162	—	13	480	1,344
Russians	222	6	44	—	30	31	333
Ukranians	46	11	18	—	8	2	85
Syrians	166	54	124	13	34	62	453
Turkish	25	—	2	—	—	25	52
Total	5,226	1,611	1,911	1,140	1,972	2,389	14,249

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Abington	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Acton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acushnet	—	3	—	80	—	—	83
Adams	3	—	—	—	18	—	21
Agawam	1	1	—	—	52	—	54
Amesbury	5	—	18	—	—	—	23
Amherst	1	—	—	—	4	—	5
Andover	30	—	107	—	—	—	137
Arlington	276	—	—	—	—	1	277
Ashburnham	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
Ashby	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Ashland	17	—	—	—	—	1	18
Athol	7	—	—	—	1	15	23
ATTLEBORO	8	171	—	2	—	1	182
Auburn	4	—	—	—	—	74	78
Ayer	15	—	—	—	—	2	17
Barnstable	12	—	—	4	—	—	16
Barre	2	—	—	—	1	13	16
Becket	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bedford	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Belchertown	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Bellingham	6	—	—	—	—	1	7
Belmont	225	—	—	—	—	1	226
Berkley	1	20	—	—	—	—	21
Berlin	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Bernardston	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
BEVERLEY	30	—	10	—	—	—	40
Billerica	39	—	6	—	—	—	45
Blackstone	7	—	—	—	—	21	28
Blandford	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
BOSTON	10,581	—	6	—	9	2	10,598
Bourne	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Braintree	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
Bridgewater	12	1	—	3	—	—	16
Brimfield	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
BROCKTON	80	—	—	13	—	—	93
Brookfield	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Brookline	528	—	—	—	1	—	529
Buckland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Burlington	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
CAMBRIDGE	1,752	—	1	—	—	—	1,753
Canton	34	—	—	—	—	—	34
Carlisle	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carver	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Charlton	2	—	—	—	—	10	12
Chatham	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chelmsford	10	—	31	—	—	—	41
CHELSEA	433	—	—	—	—	—	433
Cheshire	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chester	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
CHICOPEE	13	—	—	—	428	—	441
Clarksburg	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Clinton	11	—	—	—	—	115	126
Cohasset	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Colrain	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Concord	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Conway	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cummington	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Danvers	14	—	6	—	—	—	20
Dartmouth	1	34	1	181	—	—	217
Dedham	89	—	—	—	—	—	89
Deerfield	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Dighton	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
Douglass	2	—	—	—	—	9	11
Dover	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dracut	5	—	37	—	—	—	42
Dudley	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Dunstable	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Duxbury	4	—	—	1	—	—	5
East Bridgewater	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
East Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
East Longmeadow	—	—	—	—	25	—	25
Easthampton	2	—	—	—	6	4	8
Easton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Edgartown	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Essex	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
EVERETT	637	—	3	—	—	2	642
Fairhaven	5	19	—	137	—	—	161
FALL RIVER	8	3,049	—	2	—	—	3,059
Falmouth	3	—	—	7	—	—	10

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
FITCHBURG	11	—	1	—	—	378	390
Foxborough	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Framingham	120	—	1	—	—	2	123
Franklin	12	4	—	—	—	—	16
Freetown	—	2	—	6	—	—	8
GARDNER	2	—	—	—	—	168	170
Georgetown	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
GLOUCESTER	28	—	170	—	—	—	198
Grafton	1	—	—	—	—	84	85
Granby	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Great Barrington	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greenfield	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Groton	3	—	5	—	—	3	11
Groveland	2	—	7	—	—	—	9
Hadley	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Halifax	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hamilton	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hampden	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Hanover	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Hanson	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hardwick	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
Harvard	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Harwich	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hatfield	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
HAVERHILL	23	—	326	—	—	—	349
Hingham	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Holbrook	11	—	—	1	—	—	12
Holden	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Holliston	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
HOLYOKE	10	—	—	—	572	—	582
Hopedale	10	—	—	—	—	23	33
Hopkinton	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hubbardston	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Hudson	34	—	—	—	—	7	41
Hull	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Ipswich	9	—	3	—	—	—	12
Kingston	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lakeville	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
LAWRENCE	24	—	1,845	—	—	1	1,870
Lee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
LEOMINSTER	3	—	—	—	—	140	143
Leverett	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lexington	62	—	—	—	—	—	62
Lincoln	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Littleton	12	—	—	—	—	1	13
Longmeadow	1	—	—	—	13	—	14
LOWELL	76	—	598	—	—	—	674
Ludlow	—	—	—	—	135	—	135
Lunenburg	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
LYNN	264	—	4	—	—	—	268
Lynnfield	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
MALDEN	582	—	1	1	—	—	584
Manchester	5	—	4	—	—	—	9
Mansfield	20	2	—	—	—	—	22
Marblehead	14	—	6	—	—	—	20
Marion	2	—	—	6	—	2	10
MARLBOROUGH	32	1	—	—	—	2	35
Marshfield	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Mashpee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mattapoisett	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Maynard	53	—	—	—	—	—	53
Medfield	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
MEDFORD	589	—	—	—	—	—	589
Medway	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
MELROSE	110	—	—	—	—	—	110
Mendon	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Merrimac	1	—	11	—	—	—	12
Methuen	8	—	291	—	—	—	299
Middleborough	12	1	—	—	—	—	13
Middlefield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middleton	1	—	6	—	—	—	7
Milford	57	—	—	—	—	41	98
Millbury	1	—	—	—	—	63	64
Millis	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Millville	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Milton	84	—	—	—	—	2	86
Monson	1	—	—	—	8	2	11
Montague	5	—	—	—	3	—	8
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Nahant	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Nantucket	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
Natick	122	—	—	—	—	—	122
Needham	59	—	—	—	—	—	59
NEW BEDFORD	16	196	—	2,798	—	—	3,010
New Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Newbury	2	—	16	—	—	—	18
Newburyport	8	—	102	—	—	—	110
NEWTON	455	—	—	—	—	—	455
Norfolk	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
NORTH ADAMS	4	—	—	—	14	—	18
North Andover	1	—	103	—	1	—	105
North Attleborough	4	69	—	—	—	—	73
North Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
North Reading	8	—	1	—	—	—	9
NORTHAMPTON	1	—	—	—	14	—	15
Northborough	5	—	—	—	—	14	19
Northbridge	3	—	—	—	—	71	74
Norton	4	14	—	—	—	—	18
Norwell	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Norwood	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
Oak Bluffs	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Orange	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orleans	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Otis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford	2	—	—	—	—	40	42
Palmer	1	—	—	—	36	—	37
Paxton	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
PEABODY	43	—	16	—	—	—	59
Pembroke	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pepperell	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petersham	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Philipston	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
PITTSFIELD	6	—	—	—	5	—	11
Plainville	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Plymouth	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Princeton	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Provincetown	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
QUINCY	470	—	—	—	—	—	470
Randolph	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
Raynham	3	16	—	—	—	—	19
Reading	74	—	—	—	—	—	74
Rehoboth	3	10	—	—	—	—	13
REVERE	227	—	—	1	—	—	228
Rockland	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Rockport	2	—	15	—	—	—	17
Rowley	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Royalston	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Russell	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Rutland	1	—	—	—	—	10	11
SALEM	69	—	70	—	—	—	139
Salisbury	2	—	5	—	—	—	7
Sandisfield	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sandwich	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Saugus	57	—	4	1	—	—	62
Savoy	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Scituate	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Seekonk	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Sharon	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Sheffield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sherborn	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Shirley	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Shrewsbury	2	—	—	—	—	78	80
Shutesbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Somerset	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
SOMERVILLE	1,370	—	—	—	—	—	1,370
South Hadley	2	—	—	—	16	—	18
Southampton	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Southborough	4	—	—	—	—	3	7
Southbridge	3	—	—	—	4	43	50
Southwick	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Spencer	2	—	—	—	—	34	36
SPRINGFIELD	43	—	—	—	2,119	1	2,163
Sterling	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Stoneham	47	—	—	—	—	—	47
Stoughton	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Stow	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sturbridge	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Sudbury	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Sutton	2	—	—	—	—	11	13
Swampscott	16	—	1	—	—	—	17

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Swansea	1	100	—	—	—	—	101
TAUNTON	12	391	—	2	—	—	405
Templeton	3	—	—	2	—	10	15
Tewksbury	8	1	4	—	—	—	13
Tisbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Topsfield	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Townsend	1	—	—	—	—	7	8
Tyngsborough	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Tyringham	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Upton	2	—	—	—	—	33	35
Uxbridge	7	—	—	—	—	10	17
Wakefield	134	—	2	—	—	—	136
Wales	4	—	—	—	4	—	8
Walpole	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
WALTHAM	221	—	—	—	1	—	222
Ware	22	—	—	—	4	2	28
Wareham	11	—	—	10	4	—	25
Warren	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Watertown	480	—	—	—	—	—	480
Wayland	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Webster	9	—	—	—	1	44	54
Wellesley	106	—	—	—	—	—	106
Wellfleet	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
West Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
West Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
West Springfield	1	—	—	—	186	—	187
Westborough	6	—	2	—	—	27	35
WESTFIELD	4	—	—	—	22	—	26
Westford	1	—	20	—	—	—	21
Westminster	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Weston	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
Westport	—	77	—	3	—	—	80
Westwood	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Weymouth	95	—	—	—	—	—	95
Whitman	8	1	—	—	—	—	9
Wilbraham	1	—	—	—	39	—	40
Williamsburg	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Williamstown	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
Wilmington	31	—	4	—	—	—	35
Winchendon	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Winchester	59	—	—	—	—	—	59
Winthrop	111	—	—	—	—	—	111
WOBURN	146	—	—	—	—	1	147
WORCESTER	33	—	1	1	—	3,066	3,101
Wrentham	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Yarmouth	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Out of State	208	—	44	19	27	27	325
Total	22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252



